

HYDE PARK MILITARY BAND TO GIVE A GRAND BALL At The Providence Pavilion Saturday Evening December 11. Cars From Logan Both Before And After The Dance.

BAZAAR Home Economics Club Xmas Gifts and Other Things Women's Club U. A. C. December 14, to 18, 1915

IT'S A PLEASURE TO CARRY
OUT THE ORDERS OF A
SENSIBLE PERSON.



FAIR AND SQUARE
We enjoy the distinction of serving a
class of customers that we
hold in high regard. We are
serving them with the best
foods that an experienced gro-
cer can buy. We are serving
them in the politest manner
that good breeding could sug-
gest. We invite your next gro-
cery order.

The Economy Supply Co.
CHOICE GROCERIES
DRY GOODS, SHOES, ETC.
Logan, Utah.
Weston and Preston, Idaho

The Holland Letter

Beneficial Results Expected From
Southern Commercial Congress.
Notable Speakers, Awakening of
New South

New York—Six years ago a representative body of business men of the South—agriculture, manufacturing and transportation being well represented—met at Atlanta. The discussions and the addresses were of nation wide interest. In fact, this meeting first disclosed to many people living in other sections of the country the extent to which the development of the resources of the south, which began in reality and earnestness about the year 1880, had reached. One of the addresses was delivered by the late George Westinghouse. It was the last public utterance and one of the rare ones that Mr. Westinghouse made. Perhaps not consequent upon the counsel Mr. Westinghouse gave, but certainly fully sympathetic with it, has been the almost marvelous development of electric energy into which water power is converted and now utilized over large areas and in some of the more popular cities in the south.

George W. Perkins spoke to the members of this business congress, and when he returned from Atlanta he spoke with enthusiasm to his friends of the industrial development then in progress throughout the south.

this month, will be reflected in additional impulses—of which so many have recently been observed—which have led to increased commercial and industrial activity throughout the south.

This meeting is regarded of importance enough to justify a proclamation by Richard I. Manning, governor of South Carolina, in which he recommends to the people of the state that they regard themselves as the hosts of the convention and thru every organized body be represented in this convention and its deliberations.

What the Convention Will Do
The convention is expected to discuss practical questions associated with every department of commercial, agricultural and industrial activities. It is also to have a special responsibility, for it will consider how best to celebrate the semicentennial of the reestablishment of peace throughout the United States.

The United States as a whole is to be represented at that meeting although the membership of the association is confined to those who dwell in and have business activities in the southern states. But those who will address the meeting represent every part of the United States. The federal government is to be well represented there, and the president himself although he may not be present, is to be represented by his secretary of the navy, Josephus Daniels his secretary of war, Lindley N. Garrison and his secretary of labor, William B. Wilson. Former President William H. Taft will address the members although he has not yet made choice of his subject.

On the night of December 13, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university who for several years has made a special study of commercial, industrial and educational conditions in the south, will de-

liver the chief address, having chosen as a subject The Changed Outlook. Dr. Butler is to have good company for the president of Harvard university, Dr. Abbott Lawrence Lowell, is to speak, and also Dr. John G. Hibben, president of the Princeton university.

Very likely one of the most interesting of the addresses will be that delivered by Willard Straight who was long associated with J. P. Morgan & Co., and through his familiarity with commercial and industrial conditions in Cuba is fortified to speak with authority respecting the large trade relations which have already been established between the south and Cuba, which will undoubtedly be much increased by reason of the highly improved transportation facilities which now make it possible to transport freight, without breaking cargoes, back and forth between Key West and Havana.

The Bounding New South
Were the conditions at the time of this meeting similar to those prevailing a year ago, then the gathering would be characterized by hope rather than enthusiasm. Now there appears to be no part of the country which has responded more rapidly to the new impulses created within a year than has the south. For several weeks, communications have been coming to New York which tell of a revival—or, perhaps, increase is a better word—of prosperity throughout the south. In some respects it resembles the suddenly created prosperity upon the Pacific coast, although the south was earlier to feel the stimulating influences occasioned by our foreign trade than was the Pacific slope. One of the features of southern industry that is often spoken of here as most gratifying is the increase of diversified agriculture. The south, of course will be always preeminent in the growing and harvesting of cotton but it is likely to gain, relatively, as great importance in the production of corn and other grains.

The same kind of tonic which pervades the business atmosphere in the north and west is stimulating the people of the south. And it is in that spirit that this important convention will meet, on December 13, for a session of four days. Just at this time, too, Charleston is especially fortunate because a few days ago there began the first shipment of coal from Charleston to a foreign port, this being only a beginning of what is likely to make Charleston one of the large exporting cities of the United States. The city is surely to regain and increase its former prestige as a port of foreign commerce.—HOLLAND.

HOW TO WASH

WOOLEN GOODS

To wash woolen goods successfully the water should be soft and warm, not hot, and of uniform temperature throughout the operation. Only the milder soaps should be used and these not applied directly to the fabric. If much dirt is present a volatile alkali such as ammonium carbonate may be added to the wash water. The scrubbing to which fabric is subjected should be gentle and the wringing through loosely set wringers.

Once washed, the goods should not be allowed to lie about wet, but should be immediately hung up to dry preferably out of doors if the air is dry and the temperature above freezing.

The reason for this careful treatment is found in the peculiar nature of the wool fibre. Its outer or epidermal layer is made up of minute serrations which are arranged in some such manner as the scales on a fish. Now these scale are softened and opened up by hot water and by such alkalies as are found in the harsher soaps. In this softened condition the pressure due to hard wringing is sufficient to cause the serrated edges of the fibres to interlock or felt.

Felted fibres are usually hard and brittle. This is because the alkali which has helped in felturing process has removed from the cells certain fatty substances which serve to make the fibre soft and pliable.

Fabrics which have become hard and felted have not only lost their attractiveness, but also most of their usefulness as a protection from the cold. This latter quality is due to the air blanket which forms in the spaces between the fibres for quiet air, as we know, a very poor conductor of heat and cold. When the fibres have become felted, these air spaces are lost and consequently the fabric is no longer able to materially aid the body to retain its heat.—Bertrude Halliday, Colorado Agricultural College.

PEANUT SOUP

One pint of stock, one pint of white sauce half a cup of grated peanuts, add to stock and sauce after combining.

Plotters Are Scored By President

Message to Congress Treats of Necessity For National Preparedness

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Wilson in his annual address to congress to day dealing mainly with national defense, proclaimed an advanced pan-Americanism growing from the guardianship of the Monroe doctrine to the full and honorable association of all the Americas.

The predominating note was the necessity of a policy of military preparedness to meet the readjustments of the next generation as they will affect the American continent. He emphasized his point by saying:

"Unless you take it within your view and permit the full significance of it to command your thought, I can not find the right light in which to set forth the particular matter that lies at the very front of my whole thought as I address you today. I mean national defense."

The point was not overshadowed when the President, in the most unmeasured terms he ever has employed before Congress, denounced naturalized Americans who by their sympathies for the European belligerents have endangered American neutrality. While Congress cheered him loudly he referred to them as having poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life and as those who would turn in malign reaction against the government and the people who had welcomed and nurtured them.

The President took up pan-Americanism at the very outset of his message.

"All the governments of America," said he, "stand so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence. We retain unabated the spirit which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America, but that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves."

Great democracies, the President said are peaceful, not seeking war and without thought of conquest of dominion.

"But just because we demand unmolested development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty," he declared, "we resent from whatever quarter it may come the aggression we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in prosecuting our self chosen lines of national development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others. From the first we have made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side the sea and have deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside domination as that we ourselves should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nation and political freedom."

Keen interest in the President's address was shown by the foreign representatives in the diplomatic galleries, where every embassy and legation was represented. All appeared pleased with the message and the Latin Americans expressed special gratification over the reference to pan-Americanism.

In the executive gallery, as the President spoke was his fiancée, Mrs. Norman Galt, whose first appearance at the capitol since announcement of the President's engagement, attracted marked attention from the crowds.

The address was practically the only business of the day in both houses. Each adjourned until Friday to give time for completing the organization of working committees. In the brief time the Senate was in session more than 1500 bills and resolutions were offered. Measures dealing with preparedness, prohibition, suffrage and prevention of sale of war munitions to belligerent nations predominated.

GIVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" TO CONSTIPATED CHILD

Delicious "Fruit Laxative" can't harm tender little stomach, liver and bowels.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing at once. When peevish, cross, listless, doesn't sleep, eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has sore throat, diarrhea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups.

Our Assortment OF Holiday Goods WILL BE ENDLESS

In extent and variety our stock will exceed any previous year. Our assortment is almost limitless in desirable gifts. Will announce time of our display later. Our Xmas cards are now on sale.

Riter Bros. Drug Co. The Rexall Store

Sell Eggs In Winter

By R. M. Sherwood, of the Kansas Experiment Station

A good poultry house is what you need, Mr. Farmer, if you are going to have plenty of eggs to sell this winter.

Some farmers feel that winter eggs are too hard to get to make it worth while to try to produce them.

"If one has a good poultry house, he should have little trouble. Early matured pullets properly housed and fed should produce a large number of eggs."

The house, need not be an expensive one. It should furnish the fowls protection from the winds and storms, and should be so constructed that it will have proper ventilation. A chicken breathes three or four times as much air in proportion to its weight as a human being. Ventilation makes a house somewhat colder, but dryer, and dry, cold air is much better for the fowls than moist warm air.

Must Be Dry and Odorless

The house should be built with the west, north and east sides tight during the winter months, while the south side should furnish the ventilation. There may be a few glass windows on the south side, but more space should be left open, except that curtains may be dropped down for the nights, and on a few very stormy days. On some occasions these openings may be left uncovered during the night. Sometimes curtains do not allow enough air to circulate. In these cases, openings may be made just under the roof to allow the air to circulate more freely. What ever the system of ventilation may be it is essential that the

house should be dry and free from bad air.

The house should be so constructed that it can be easily cleaned. The floor should be smooth. Concrete is good for this reason. It is true, however, that concrete floors built on damp ground are damp. To avoid this trouble, a concrete floor may be built on a layer of eight or ten inches of rock or other material which will not carry the moisture from the ground. Some poultrymen use floors made of hollow building tile, and find them very satisfactory. Where these are used the tile are laid on a smooth surface and the crevices filled with cement.

Keep Mites in Check

The perches should be built so that there will be as few places for mites to breed as possible. If perches are removable, so much the better. A board platform should be placed about eight inches below the perches to catch the droppings. This makes a cleaner floor, and thus adds to the capacity of the hen house. It makes it easier to clean the house, and aids in keeping the mites in check.

The nests also should be built so that the mites can easily be combated. They should be covered or protected so that the fowls cannot roost on them. This is necessary in the production of a good grade of market eggs.

After the early matured fowls are placed in the house, feed should be given which will form yolk white of egg, and shell. The common grains furnish plenty of material for yolk. Alfalfa, bran, buttermilk and meat scraps furnish material for the white of eggs, while oyster shell furnishes the material for the shell. Good water is of course necessary. Some of the grain feeds should be fed in a deep litter of straw on the floor to furnish exercise to keep the fowls in good condition.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen
Nibley Hall, December 13
LORD ABERDEEN Talks on
"IRELAND"
LADY ABERDEEN talks on
"WOMAN'S WORK
IN THE WORLD"
ADMISSION, 15c. Reserved Seats, 25c

THE M. & L. COAL and WOOD CO.

The People who can and will serve
you best, we have a large stock of the
very best kinds of Coal always on hand.

When you need Coal let us advise you

Our Coals are clean and well screened,
and we treat you right. Prompt de-
livery and satisfaction guaranteed.

Call Phone 74